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WOOL Situation

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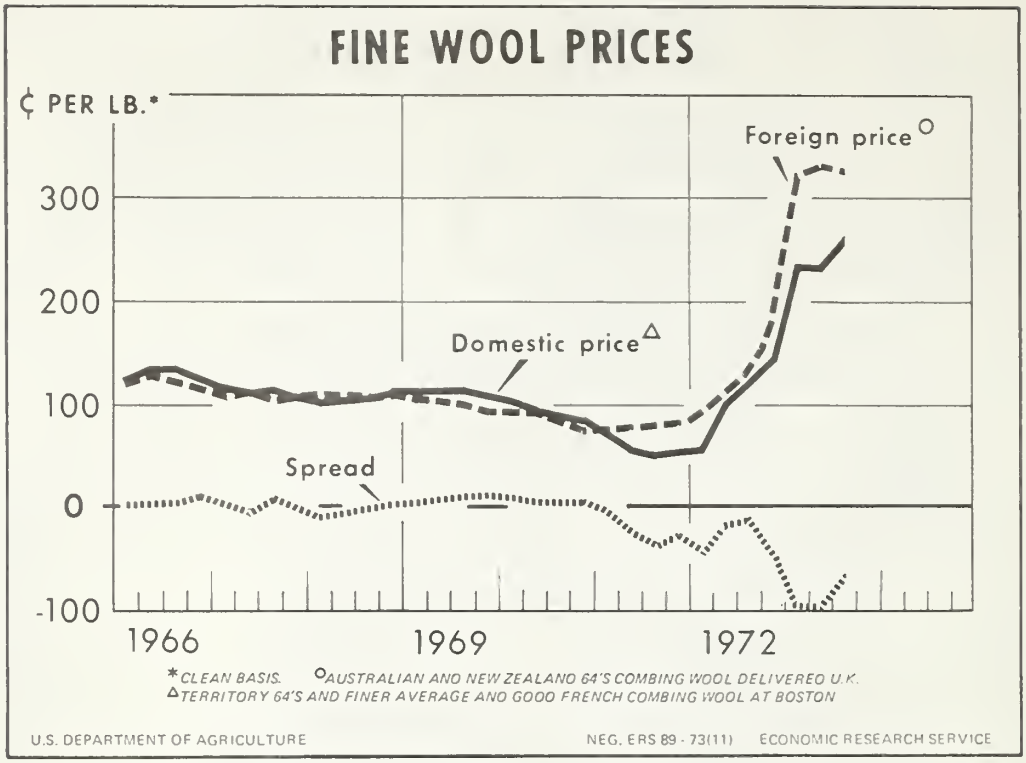

Figure 1

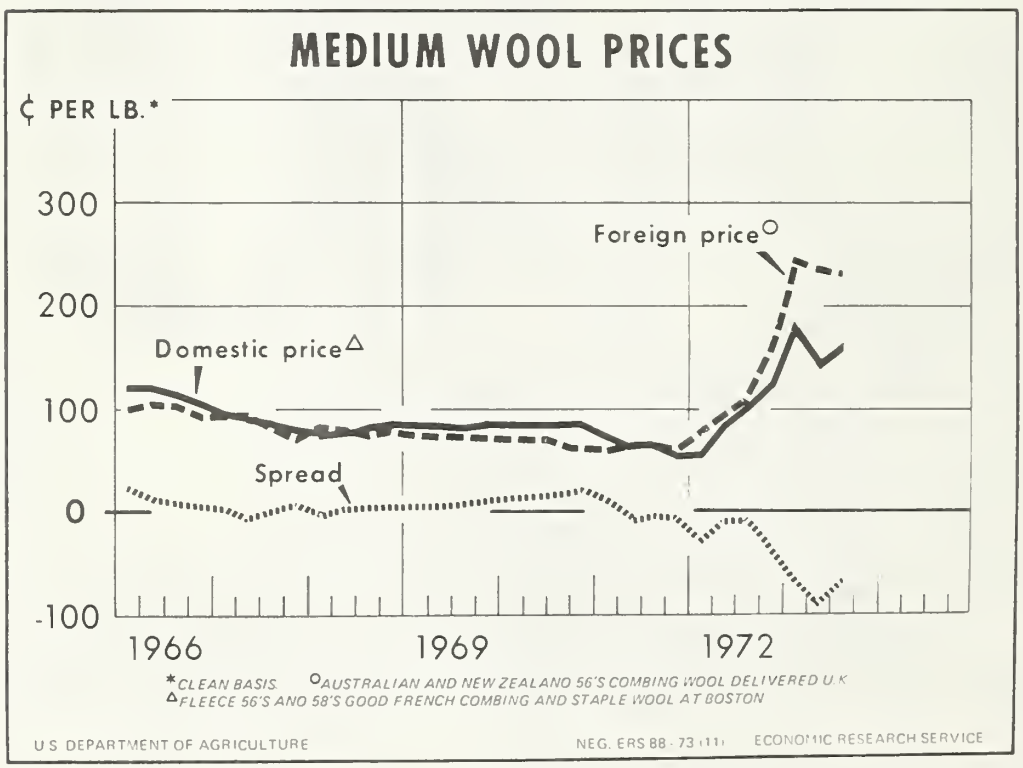

Figure 2

THE WOOL SITUATION

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and Summary released
November 28, 1973

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The *Wool Situation* is published in February, April, August, and October.

SUMMARY

Smaller domestic supplies and perhaps increased demand highlight the 1974 wool outlook. Stocks of both raw apparel wool and carpet wool will probably be down considerably on January 1. And with prospects for fewer sheep to be shorn next year, production will likely drop below the 144 million pounds, grease basis, of this year.

Use of raw wool and products should increase next year, considering the winter fuel situation, the energy-related problems with man-made fiber production, and likelihood of greater consumer demand for woolen and wool-blended fabrics. Nevertheless, with high wool prices, wool could face continued strong competition from man-made fibers. Also, wool textile activity will suffer if the fuel supply to mills is reduced because of the energy situation.

Farmer's prices have stabilized in recent months after increasing sharply in early 1973. Prices, holding a little below last spring's extremely high level, are well above last year. They will likely average between 80 and 85 cents per pound for the year, up from 35 cents in 1972. And since prices exceed the Wool Act incentive level of 72 cents, no payments will be made to growers on 1973 marketings. Prices may ease a bit during 1974, depending on the level of mill use and imports.

Commercial stocks of raw apparel wool next January will total around 45-50 million pounds, scoured basis, down from 57 million on January 1, 1973. The decline reflects significant decreases this year in both production and imports, despite reduced mill use and exports.

This year's smaller domestic raw wool supplies and high prices have led to sharply reduced exports. After rising to a record 11 million pounds, clean content, in 1972, shipments this year have run only about one-fourth the January-September 1972 level. Although foreign prices remain high relative to domestic prices, U.S. exports are being hampered by a tight domestic fiber situation.

Imports of raw apparel wool totaled about 17 million pounds, clean content, during the first 9 months of 1973. This was 13% below a year earlier and reflected higher foreign prices and lagging domestic mill demand for wool. However, the year ahead may see larger imports, based on reduced stocks and less U.S. production.

Mill use of raw apparel wool this year has declined under intense competition from man-made fibers. However, further man-made fiber gains will be tempered by availabilities of these fibers, supplies of which undoubtedly will tighten because of limited petrochemical and other production inputs. Production of wool tops for the export market likely will drop because of the rise in raw wool prices. Mill use of raw apparel wool during 1973 is expected to decline to 115-120 million pounds, scoured basis, from 1972's 142 million.

Despite increasing U.S. demand for carpets and rugs, use of raw carpet wool during 1973 is down about 40%. This indicates consumption of 45 to 50 million pounds, scoured basis, during 1973, compared with 76 million last year. Imports of raw carpet wool are off sharply as world supplies of these wools have declined and man-made fibers have made further advances.

On the international scene, much uncertainty surrounds wool prices. Although prices have recently moved unsteadily downward, they are still nearly 90% above a year ago. Currency uncertainty, high interest rates, and a general decline in wool textile activity, particularly in Japan, characterize the current situation. Mill use will likely continue to decline over the next year. But world consumption is expected to remain above depressed production levels, meaning further pressure on an already tight supply situation. So any price decline is expected to be moderate.

Tight supplies, high prices, and reduced use highlight the mohair situation. Current supplies reflect both reduced stocks and a disappointing 1973 clip. Production may total no more than 1972's small clip of about 10½ million pounds, grease basis. Prices have reacted dramatically, increasing during 1973 to a peak of $2.40 per pound in October. However, prices have eased in recent weeks and for the year will probably average close to $2. This compares with 81.4 cents in 1972 and the Government price support level of 80.2 cents.

THE U.S. WOOL SITUATION

Stable Domestic Wool Prices

After increasing sharply during 1972 and early 1973, average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool have leveled off in recent months. Prices in October averaged 83.5 cents per pound, grease basis, up slightly from September, but moderately below last March's peak of 97.2 cents. Current prices are some 30 cents above last fall, primarily reflecting much tighter supplies. Prices for all of 1973 will most likely average between 80 and 85 cents per pound, well above the 72 cent incentive price offered by the Wool Act (table 1).

Table 1.—Average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool, grease basis

Month	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973[1]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	37.4	35.6	25.3	17.7	54.4
February	38.2	35.7	24.6	19.6	74.7
March	40.4	36.5	23.3	24.2	97.2
April	42.8	37.5	22.9	29.1	91.3
May	43.5	36.6	21.2	34.5	82.1
June	42.8	37.5	21.3	39.4	80.2
July	41.4	37.1	18.7	39.2	83.8
August	39.9	34.2	17.9	38.4	85.8
September	39.2	31.6	18.9	35.8	80.8
October	39.6	32.5	17.0	50.9	83.5
November	38.6	31.7	17.9	52.5	
December	38.6	28.2	16.8	49.3	
Weighted season average	41.8	35.5	19.4	35.0	

[1] Preliminary.

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Although still at very high levels, prices of both the fine and medium grades of domestic wool have declined in recent months. Continuing relatively higher prices for the finer grades are associated with a supply-demand relationship favoring these wools. This is in contrast to 1970 and 1971 when demand for the finer grades lagged and prices were low relative to medium wools.

The price spread between similar qualities of foreign and domestic wools narrowed during July-September, reversing the trend of the past 2 years. However, price differences remained substantial. For instance, third quarter prices of territory fine wool, clean basis, averaged about 60 cents per pound below comparable foreign wools, and domestic medium wools were down 67 cents (figures 1 and 2). Such spreads would be expected to result in a favorable balance of trade—more exports and less imports. And this is exactly what happened in 1971 and 1972. But with our nearly depleted stocks now and smaller production of raw apparel wool, export availabilities are much smaller this season.

The outlook for 1974 U.S. wool prices is somewhat hazy. The year will begin with an extremely small inventory of raw wool. These limited supplies will exert upward pressure on prices. However, recent demand for wool at the mill level has been lagging which tends to depress prices. A standoff between supply and demand may be in the offing, and prices during early 1974 may not be too different from the present level. However, as 1974 production adds to supplies, wool prices could decline a little as the year wears on.

Smaller U.S. Wool Production Likely

Despite high wool prices, the 13-year downtrend in U.S. shorn wool production likely will continue in 1974. Smaller production prospects reflect indications of fewer sheep to be shorn next spring and summer. Next January's sheep inventory is expected to be moderately below last January's 17-¾ million head. Although slaughter in 1973 has been down about 7%, there have been 1.1 million fewer lambs born this year.

Longer run prospects for wool production are more encouraging. With prices continuing at attractive levels, producers will reevaluate their alternatives and perhaps take steps to rebuild flocks. But this takes time and depends on several imponderables, such as the predator problem. Meanwhile, shorn wool production in 1974 is expected to total a little below the 144 million pounds, grease basis, of this year (figure 3).

Stocks of Apparel Wool to Decline

Commercial stocks of raw apparel wool next January 1 likely will decline further, meaning fewer weeks of mill supply. Smaller stocks are indicated by significant declines this year in both production and imports, despite reduced mill use and exports. These supply and demand trends now point to stocks in the range of 45-50 million pounds, scoured basis, at the beginning of the year.

The January 1, 1973, inventory of raw apparel wool, at 57 million pounds, scoured basis, was down from the year-earlier 69 million. In terms of weeks of mill supply, stocks last January represented 22.5 weeks, down from 34 weeks in 1972. Still, this was a little above the average of the past decade. Stocks of 60's and finer wools totaled sharply below a year earlier. At 23 weeks supply, they continued large relative to the 1960's, although sharply below 1972. Stocks of coarser raw apparel wool also were down sharply (table 2). Smaller inventories of domestic wool primarily reflected reduced U.S. wool production and larger mill consumption. U.S. stocks of foreign wools changed little.

Raw Apparel Wool Trade

This year's smaller domestic raw wool supplies and higher prices have led to sharply reduced exports of U.S. wool. After rising to a record 11 million pounds, clean content, in 1972, shipments in 1973 have run about one-fourth the January-September 1972 level. Although foreign prices remain high relative to domestic prices, U.S. exports of raw wool are being restricted by our reduced production and stocks.

Imports of raw apparel wool, all of which are dutiable, totaled about 17 million pounds, clean content, during January-September 1973. This was down 13% from a year earlier (table 3). Smaller imports reflect higher foreign prices and lagging domestic mill-level demand for wool.

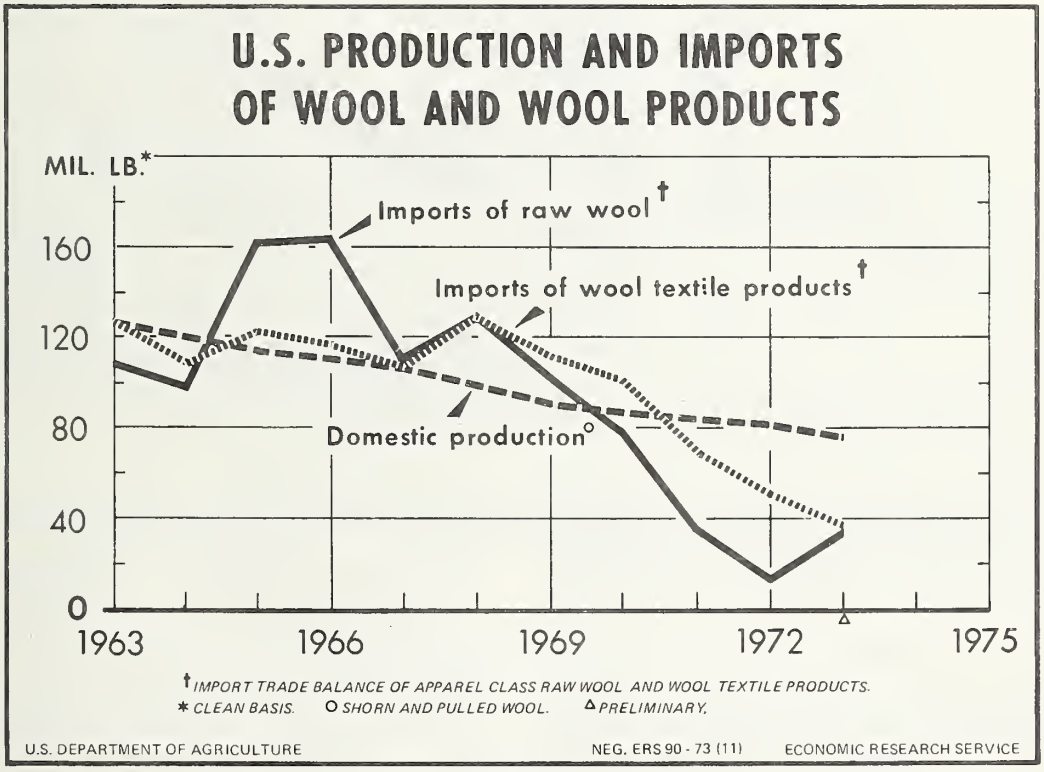

Figure 3

Table 2.—U.S. commercial stocks of raw apparel wool, scoured basis[1]

January 1	By origin			By grade		Total	Weeks of mill supply[2]		
	Domestic	Foreign							
		Duty paid	In bond	60's and finer	Coarser than 60's		60's and finer	Coarser than 60's	Average of all grades
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
1961	61,371	19,950	9,969	48,047	43,243	91,290	24.5	21.7	23.1
1962	54,730	22,751	9,879	43,194	44,166	87,360	14.6	19.2	16.6
1963	43,316	23,149	11,274	36,495	41,244	77,739	12.6	18.6	15.2
1964	46,261	17,830	8,578	34,274	38,395	72,669	17.1	18.1	17.6
1965	40,679	19,204	13,008	35,762	37,129	72,891	17.2	18.7	17.9
1966	47,768	25,062	18,615	42,922	48,523	91,445	14.7	20.1	17.1
1967	47,735	27,780	12,737	40,294	47,958	88,252	18.9	25.1	21.8
1968	49,370	20,822	9,694	37,891	41,995	79,886	17.6	20.6	19.1
1969	49,608	25,791	13,463	40,857	48,005	88,862	19.2	22.2	20.7
1970	46,443	21,805	6,885	34,385	40,748	75,133	19.4	22.4	20.9
1971	44,291	15,156	4,926	28,163	36,210	64,373	28.9	22.7	25.0
1972	54,229	11,804	2,743	34,443	34,333	68,776	34.4	33.3	33.8
1973	41,710	13,140	1,718	30,323	26,245	56,568	22.9	22.1	22.5

[1] Includes stocks held on consignment and stocks in process of manufacture up to the carding operation. Does not include wool held for the account of domestic growers except that held on consignment for growers. [2] Stocks compared with mill consumption during 3 previous months.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1963	109,196	167,962	277,158
1964	98,415	113,932	212,347
1965	162,637	108,943	271,580
1966	162,537	114,625	277,162
1967	109,071	78,205	187,276
1968	129,717	119,599	249,316
1969	93,523	95,664	189,187
1970	79,810	73,325	153,134
1971	42,682	83,893	126,575
1972	24,790	71,849	96,639
Jan.-Sept.			
1972	19,286	59,144	78,430
1973[1]	16,700	35,599	52,299

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.—Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports

Grade	1971	1972	Jan.-Sept.	
			1972	1973[1]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
	Dutiable			
60's and finer	68.7	83.9	83.4	77.8
50's up to 60's	19.4	6.6	5.9	7.7
44's up to 50's	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.7
40's and coarser	8.0	5.6	6.3	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Duty-free			
46's	2.0	5.1	5.1	2.1
44's	27.0	23.6	23.5	17.3
40's and coarser	63.6	60.3	61.2	67.8
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	7.4	11.0	10.2	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Imports of 60's and finer wools so far this year have accounted for 78% of total dutiable raw wool imports, compared with 83% a year earlier. This change in the composition of imports reflects a shift in the qualities of wool being consumed by U.S. mills (tables 4 and 7).

Raw Carpet Wool Supplies

U.S. supplies of raw carpet wool are down sharply this year. Beginning stocks in January amounted to 15 million pounds, scoured basis, 15% below the previous year and the lowest on record. They were equal to about 11 weeks supply, compared with an average of about 14 weeks during the 1960's (table 5).

Imports of these duty-free raw wools this year are down even more sharply. During January-September, they totaled only 36 million pounds, clean content, 40% below a year earlier (table 3). For the year as a whole, imports may decline to about 45 million pounds, which would be lowest since 1943.

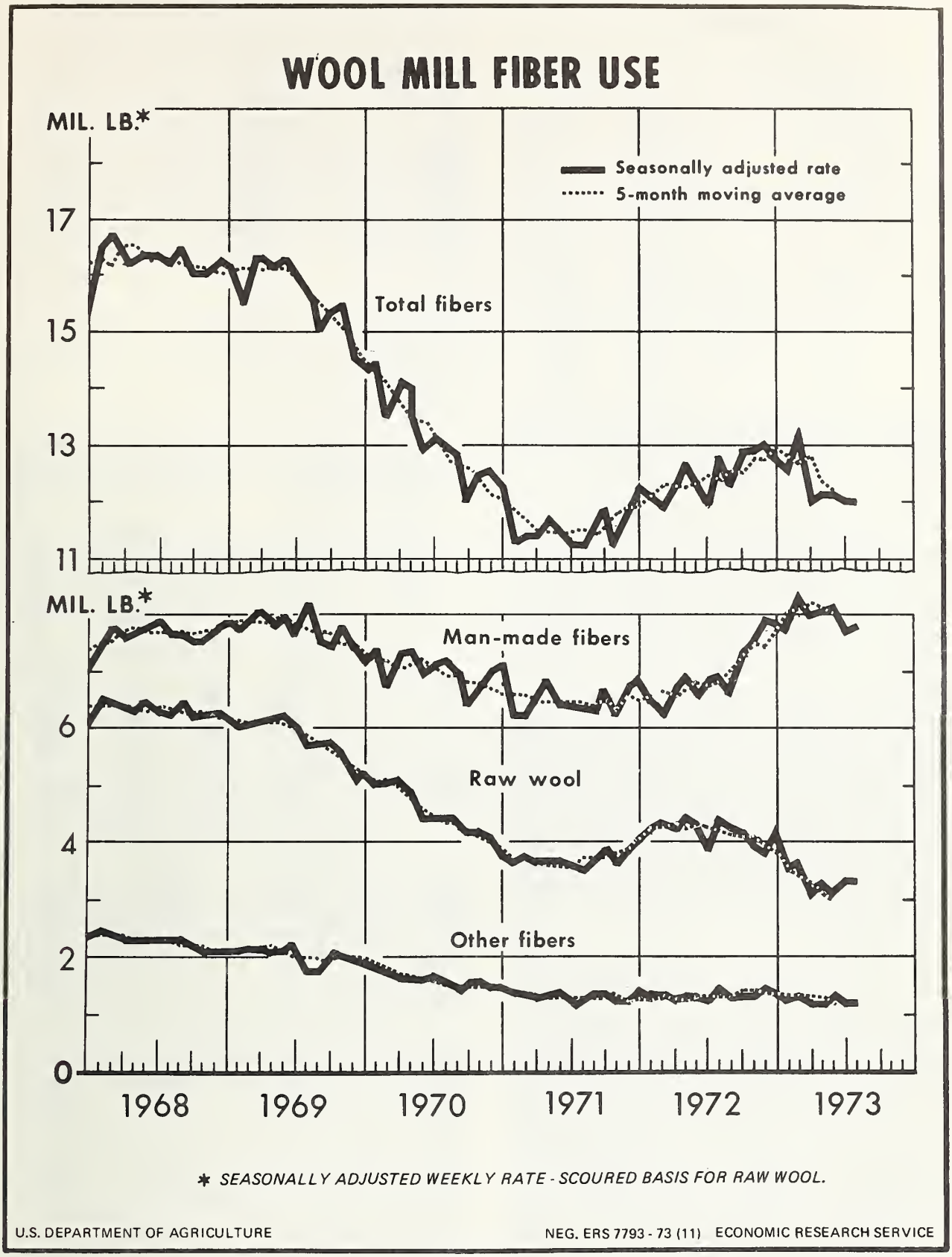
WOOL MILL FIBER USE
MIL. LB.*
Seasonally adjusted rate
5-month moving average
17
15
13
11
Total fibers
MIL. LB.*
Man-made fibers
6
Raw wool
4
Other fibers
2
0
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED WEEKLY RATE - SCOURED BASIS FOR RAW WOOL.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 7793 - 73 (11) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 4

Table 5.—U.S. commercial stocks of raw carpet wool, scoured basis[1]

January 1	Entered for consumption	In bond	Total	Weeks of mill supply[2]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Number*
1961	30,515	10,193	40,708	13.8
1962	36,838	7,641	44,479	14.2
1963	36,714	3,841	40,555	13.2
1964	37,876	3,261	41,137	13.8
1965	27,823	2,556	30,379	12.7
1966	26,180	1,297	27,477	12.4
1967	27,358	2,146	29,504	15.9
1968	23,633	953	24,586	13.8
1969	26,615	2,412	29,027	16.6
1970	20,421	814	21,235	12.5
1971	14,494	431	14,925	10.9
1972	16,752	422	17,174	10.6
1973	14,651	---	14,651	11.3

[1] Includes stocks held on consignment and stocks in process of manufacture up to the carding operation. [2] Stocks compared with mill consumption during 3 previous months.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

The composition of duty-free raw wool imports this year has shifted somewhat to the coarser wools. Wools grading 40's and coarser increased to two-thirds of imports, while those grading 44's and 46's slipped a little. Imports of the named unimproved wools from the Middle East and Asia increased slightly (table 4).

1973 Wool Mill Activity Steady

Wool mill activity in the United States has remained relatively stable during recent months. Total use of all fibers during January-September 1973 approximated the year-earlier level. However, higher raw wool prices resulted in a fifth less raw apparel use and two-fifths less carpet wool consumption. Use of man-made fibers increased sharply. As a result, wool's share of the woolen and worsted market fell about 10 percentage points to 25% (figure 4 and tables 6 and 18).

The recent declines in wool use by mills have occurred despite rising consumer income which has generated strong consumer demand in the general economy. Higher prices of raw wool have limited consumption and precipitated further displacement of wool by man-made fibers. However, further man-made fiber gains will be tempered by availabilities of these fibers, supplies of which will tighten because of limited petrochemical and other production inputs.

Wools grading 60's and finer are accounting for most of this year's decline in total mill use of raw apparel wool. Consumption of the finer wools during the first 9 months of 1973 was down 24% from a year earlier and their share of total apparel wool use dropped from 52% to 49%. Smaller consumption on the woolen system was mainly responsible. Mill use of coarser apparel wools declined about 14% during the period (table 7).

Table 6.—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1963	251,344	160,399	411,743
1964	233,932	122,737	356,669
1965	274,696	112,330	387,026
1966	266,587	103,587	370,174
1967	228,659	83,851	312,510
1968	238,290	91,407	329,697
1969	219,035	93,758	312,793
1970	163,652	76,609	240,261
1971	116,310	75,151	191,461
1972	142,233	76,368	218,601
Jan.-Sept.			
1972	109,541	59,449	168,990
1973[1]	88,244	35,409	123,653

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.—Distribution of apparel wool consumption

Year	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and coarser	Total
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
		Woolen system		
1968	35.8	56.2	8.0	100.0
1969	37.0	55.1	7.9	100.0
1970	35.7	54.4	9.9	100.0
1971	36.5	53.7	9.8	100.0
1972	39.6	53.2	7.2	100.0
Jan.-Sept.				
1972	39.6	53.2	7.2	100.0
1973[1]	32.6	59.5	7.9	100.0
		Worsted system		
1968	58.0	42.0		100.0
1969	59.3	40.7		100.0
1970	46.7	53.3		100.0
1971	49.8	50.2		100.0
1972	59.4	40.6		100.0
Jan.-Sept.				
1972	59.3	40.7		100.0
1973[1]	58.5	41.5		100.0
		Total		
1968	50.2	49.8		100.0
1969	51.2	48.8		100.0
1970	43.1	56.9		100.0
1971	45.2	54.8		100.0
1972	52.4	47.6		100.0
Jan.-Sept.				
1972	52.3	47.7		100.0
1973[1]	49.0	51.0		100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

The worsted sector used about 56 million pounds of raw apparel wool during January-September 1973, 21% less than a year earlier. Output of wool tops was down about 13 million pounds. Wool top production would have undoubtedly been down even more had it not been for extremely small stocks on January 1, 1973. Inventories of about 9 million pounds were only about half the year-earlier level. And this represented just 6 weeks of production, compared with 15 weeks a year earlier and an average of 8 weeks during the 1960's (table 8). With continued strong export demand, these stocks could move even lower by the end of the year (table 20).

Table 8.—U.S. production and stocks of wool tops

Year	Production	Stocks January 1	
		Quantity	Weeks of production[1]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*Number*
1961	133,262	22,014	11.2
1962	151,851	17,008	6.0
1963	134,596	21,312	7.4
1964	129,018	24,053	11.1
1965	157,888	17,663	7.3
1966	155,258	19,610	6.2
1967	130,102	26,011	11.1
1968	142,390	19,549	7.6
1969	128,441	21,682	8.4
1970	102,623	16,498	7.6
1971	7,234	18,191	10.6
1972	84,046	17,714	14.8
1973	(2)	9,358	6.2
Jan.-Sept.			
1972	64,361	---	---
1973	51,315	---	---

[1] Stocks compared with production during 3 previous months. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Woolen system use of raw apparel wool during January-September 1973 totaled 32 million pounds, scoured basis, 17% below last year. This also reflected increasing wool prices and intensifying competition from man-made fibers.

Mill use of raw apparel wool during the balance of 1973 and into next year will continue under pressure from currently high prices. Production of wool tops for the export market likely will drop. In addition, military demand for wool products is lagging (tables 21 and 22). So, despite rather strong total textile demand and a favorable balance between stocks and unfilled orders for wool apparel fabrics (table 9), mill use of raw apparel wool during 1973 is expected to total 115 to 120 million pounds, scoured basis, sharply below 1972's 142 million.

U.S. consumption of raw carpet wool is also down sharply this year. World supplies of these wools have declined and prices have increased sharply. As a result, man-made fibers' share of the carpet market is continuing to gain. Use of raw carpet wool was down 40% during January-September 1973 and for the full year may total only 45 to 50 million pounds, scoured basis, down from 76 million in 1972 (figure 5 and table 6).

Table 9.—Finished wool apparel fabrics: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders

Month	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
January	25	31	62	65	31
February	24	37	62	56	30
March	25	40	61	65	32
April	27	43	63	54	31
May	29	51	64	51	29
June	30	49	68	47	31
July	30	47	75	45	26
August	33	51	78	36	31
September	30	54	75	43	
October	30	49	66	48	
November	31	50	62	47	
December	29	44	61	38	

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

A great deal of uncertainty surrounds 1974 prospects for wool use by U.S. mills. On one hand the high wool prices we now have would normally be expected to result in reduced wool use next year becuase of increased man-made fiber competition. Furthermore, mill output of woolen goods could slow further if the fuel supply to mills is significantly reduced because of the energy situation. On the other hand, the energy crisis will hit the man-made fiber industry hardest. Production and sale allocations are already in effect for several man-made fibers. So with the likelihood of an extremely tight supply of man-made fibers in 1974, use of natural fibers should benefit. Also, with thermostats turned down, woolen clothing and sweaters will probably be in greater demand this winter. The net result could well be a rebound in both mill and consumer use of wool during 1974.

U.S. Fabric Production To Decline

Production of broadwoven wool fabric during the first half of 1973 totaled 59 million linear yards, a little over a tenth above a year earlier. However, with higher raw wool prices now being reflected at the fabric level, output in the second half may fall. So annual production may approximate last year's 102 million linear yards.

Government orders for production are lagging. However, output of wool fabric for the civilian apparel market was up sharply during Janury-June 1973 from a year earlier. Production of woolen and worsted men's clothing increased 8% while women's

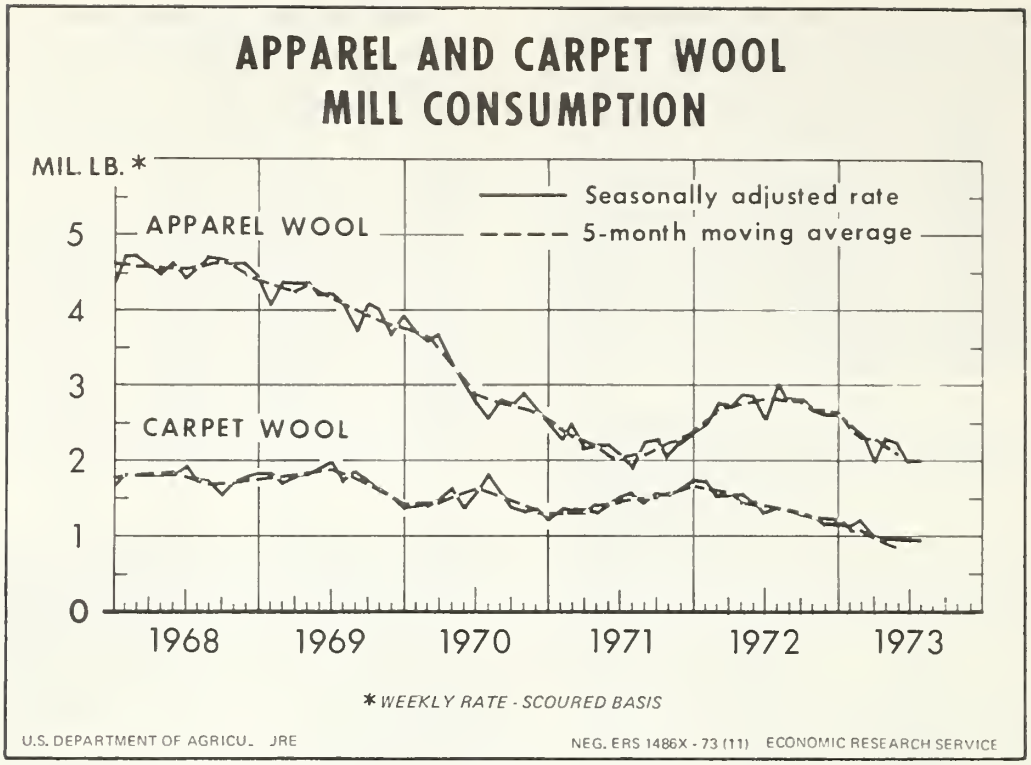

Figure 5

apparel increased 17%. Wool blanket production dropped very sharply during the first 2 quarters of 1973. Output of woven wool felt rose slightly (table 23).

Increasing demand further boosted U.S. mill shipments of rugs and carpets during early 1973. Shipments during the first half of the year totaled nearly 500 million square yards, 14% above a year earlier (table 10). However, man-made fibers continued to benefit most from this market growth.

Little Change in Textile Trade

Imports and exports of wool manufactures have stabilized this year at near 1972 levels. Imports are now about 3 times exports, in sharp contrast to pre-1972 ratios of more than 10 to 1. This mainly reflects the price advantage of raw wool in the United States relative to prices elsewhere. And recent devaluation of the dollar has increased our ability to export.

Wool textile imports during the first three-fourths of 1973 trailed the year-earlier level by 3%. However, woven fabric imports, which declined most in recent years and now account for a very small share of the total, were up 44%. So it is likely that total imports this year will approximate 1972's 95 million pounds (table 24).

Table 10.—U.S. mill shipments of rugs and carpets

Year and quarter	Total	Change from a year earlier
	Million square yards	*Percent*
1969	642.6	+9.6
1970	680.5	+5.9
1971	755.2	+11.0
1972	898.1	+18.9
1971		
1st	171.2	+6.4
2nd	188.5	+10.9
3rd	190.2	+11.4
4th	205.3	+14.8
1972		
1st	207.7	+21.3
2nd	229.5	+21.8
3rd	225.9	+18.8
4th	235.0	+14.5
1973		
1st	244.2	+17.6
2nd	252.5	+10.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Exports of wool products through September were also off slightly. Shipments of tops, which increased so much in 1972, were down 13%. However, total 1973 wool textile exports will probably come close to last year's 33 million pounds (table 25).

Demand Weakens with High Prices

Prices of combing wools in Australia and New Zealand increased sharply during 1972 and early 1973, reaching a peak of $2.95 per pound, clean basis, in March. Prices then generally trailed off. By September, these wools had declined to an average of $2.42. Still, this was 86% above the year-earlier level, with the greatest increase for the finer grades (figures 1 and 2 and table 11).

Following a year and a half of general expansion, activity in the wool textile industries in major manufacturing countries slowed appreciably in the second quarter of 1973. This would seem to indicate a down-turn in the textile cycle. Mill use will likely continue to decline over the next year. But world consumption is expected to remain above depressed production levels, meaning further pressure on an already tight supply situation (table 12). So any price decline should be moderate.

Table 11.—Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wool, Bradford grade, C.I.F., United Kingdom, clean dry-combed basis

Year and month	70's	64's	60's	58's	56's	50's	48's	46's	Average 8 grades
	U.S. cents per pound								
1972									
January	99.1	92.1	86.3	81.6	75.8	66.5	64.1	63.0	78.6
February	108.7	101.6	95.7	88.6	82.7	73.2	68.5	67.3	85.8
March	110.4	103.3	97.4	91.4	90.3	77.2	73.6	72.4	89.5
April	117.2	110.1	104.2	97.1	90.0	79.3	75.8	73.4	93.4
May	122.0	114.9	107.8	101.9	96.0	81.8	75.8	73.5	96.7
June	129.4	125.9	117.7	109.5	94.4	80.4	75.7	74.6	101.0
July	120.9	117.5	109.8	103.1	93.2	81.0	76.5	75.4	97.2
August	137.8	132.3	125.6	116.7	106.7	93.4	88.9	87.8	111.1
September	157.2	147.3	139.5	130.7	134.0	112.9	109.6	108.5	130.0
October	228.1	197.7	186.8	179.2	160.8	134.7	121.7	119.5	166.1
November	207.9	183.4	173.8	167.4	151.4	120.5	113.0	110.9	153.5
December	214.9	196.8	188.3	180.8	167.0	136.1	121.2	119.1	165.5
1973									
January	267.2	256.5	245.8	235.1	213.8	158.2	134.7	130.4	205.2
February	330.3	319.3	308.3	286.3	242.2	159.7	136.5	132.1	239.3
March	431.8	409.3	398.1	358.9	280.4	185.0	151.4	145.8	295.1
April	366.1	309.8	292.9	270.4	270.4	155.5	144.2	140.8	243.8
May	344.4	327.1	309.9	269.8	218.1	149.2	143.5	142.3	238.0
June	379.8	356.4	344.7	321.4	222.0	163.6	158.9	156.6	262.9
July	356.8	333.8	322.3	287.8	218.7	161.1	156.5	154.2	248.9
August	348.1	325.7	314.4	280.7	241.4	177.4	168.4	166.2	252.8
September	334.6	307.1	296.2	268.8	227.1	174.4	166.7	163.4	242.3
Latest data as percent of a year earlier	212.9	208.5	212.3	205.7	169.5	154.5	152.1	150.6	186.4

Compiled from reports of New Zealand Wool Marketing Corporation.

Continued uncertainty over world wool prices reflects currency jitters, higher interest rates, and a general decline in wool textile activity. With continued high prices, demand has recently weakened. In marked contrast to last season, Japanese buyers have been comparatively inactive in Australian markets. This primarily reflects a slump in the Japanese woolen yarn market, an abnormally high level of producers' inventories, and the pending fuel crisis. Japan is almost completely dependent on petroleum imports. So with increased buying by Eastern Europe and EC countries only partly compensating for reduced Japanese activity, the Australian Wool Corporation recently moved strongly into the market.

Table 12.—World consumption and production of raw wool, clean content

Year	Consumption[1]	Production[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*
1964	3,203	3,263
1965	3,281	3,291
1966	3,405	3,423
1967	3,249	3,470
1968	3,453	3,571
1969	3,535	3,543
1970	3,462	3,508
1971	3,410	3,430
1972	3,524	3,250
1973	[3]3,325	3,228

[1] Calendar year. [2] Marketing year. [3] Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

1973/74 Production Prospects Edge Lower

World wool production in 1973/74 is estimated at 3.2 billion pounds, clean content, 1% below the previous year's output, and the smallest in over a decade (table 12). This continues the downward movement in production since 1968/69.

The impact of climbing production costs on falling wool prices during 1968-72 has been associated with farmers' decisions to shift to other agricultural enterprises. However, with the excellent returns growers have received from wool and lambs for well over a year now, producers are cautiously reappraising the situation. A continuation of attractive prices will undoubtedly lead to the gradual rebuilding of flocks. There are signs that this is occurring. However, any substantial movement back into raising sheep for wool is tempered by the current world shortage and high returns for grains and meat and by the smaller sheep breeding capacity in the leading producing countries following the depletion of flocks in recent seasons.

U.S. production of wool is down sharply this year. Also, Australian production in 1973/74 is expected to decline slightly for the fourth consecutive year. In addition, production prospects in New Zealand and South Africa are marginally below last season. However, these declines are partially offset by larger expected production in the Soviet Union, Argentina, Uruguay, and the United Kingdom (table 13).

Apparel wools, those grading 46's and finer, have accounted for all of the decrease in world output over the past 2 seasons. Production of carpet wools has increased about 2%.

1973 Wool Use Down

The switch to man-made fibers by the wool textile industry has accelerated this year. Moreover, total textile activity has fallen off after the strong growth experienced very early in 1973. Higher wool prices are reducing demand for wool around the world and 1973 use may decline about 6% from last year's 3.5 billion pounds, clean content (table 12).

Consumption of wool in major manufacturing countries during January-June 1973 was down 4% from a year earlier. The United States particularly stood out with 23% less consumption. Use was down in all other major consuming countries except Japan (figure 6 and table 14). A further decline in mill use of wool is probably occurring during the second half of 1973.

The outlook for use of wool during 1974 is uncertain. Limited supplies and high prices for wool will probably result in increased demand for man-made fibers by the wool textile industry. However, man-made fiber supplies also are tight and this situation may worsen with the energy crisis. So, despite high prices, wool use may gain.

Table 13.—Estimated world production of raw wool

Country and type	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Australia	2,035	1,953	1,929	1,667	1,625
New Zealand	723	736	710	681	661
United Kingdom	106	101	104	104	106
Argentina	445	441	417	428	448
South Africa	320	271	251	238	223
United States	194	187	181	174	157
Uruguay	176	172	119	132	148
Other	897	902	899	893	891
Total Free World	4,896	4,764	4,610	4,317	4,257
Soviet Bloc	1,235	1,299	1,323	1,303	1,329
World total	6,131	6,063	5,933	5,620	5,587
Of which:					
Merino	2,531	2,438	2,363	2,154	2,119
Crossbred	2,328	2,339	2,284	2,169	2,161
Total apparel	4,859	4,777	4,647	4,323	4,280
Other	1,272	1,285	1,285	1,296	1,307
Clean equivalent					
Merino type	1,376	1,327	1,285	1,173	1,153
Crossbred	1,530	1,537	1,501	1,426	1,420
Total apparel	2,906	2,864	2,786	2,599	2,573
Other	637	644	644	651	655
Total	3,543	3,508	3,430	3,250	3,228

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

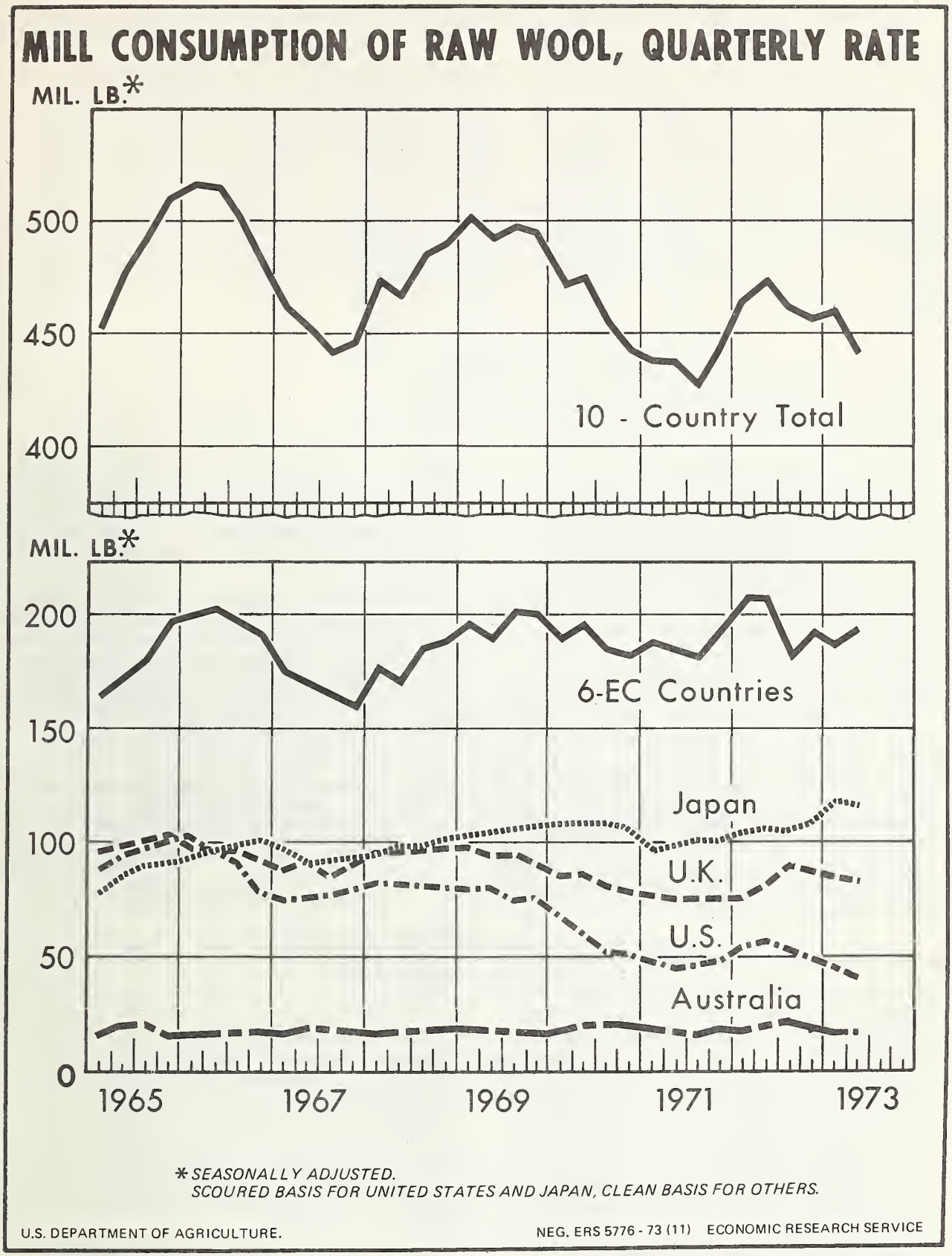
MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL, QUARTERLY RATE
MIL. LB.*
500
450
400
10 - Country Total
MIL. LB.*
200
150
100
50
0
6-EC Countries
Japan
U.K.
U.S.
Australia
1965
1967
1969
1971
1973
* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.
SCOURED BASIS FOR UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, CLEAN BASIS FOR OTHERS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
NEG. ERS 5776 - 73 (11) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 6

Table 14.—Mill consumption of wool, selected countries, clean content

Country	Year			1972	1973	Change	
	1970	1971	1972	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June 1973 to Apr.-June 1972	1972 to 1971
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
United States[1]	240.3	191.5	218.6	59.6	42.9	-28.0	+14.1
United Kingdom	337.3	311.3	336.0	86.6	77.2	-10.9	+7.9
France	275.4	318.3	322.3	89.5	87.1	-2.7	+1.3
Japan	402.9	401.5	429.9	109.1	118.8	+8.9	+7.1
Italy	204.3	195.1	213.4	55.8	50.3	-9.9	+9.4
West Germany	150.3	162.7	169.5	43.2	42.8	-.9	+4.2
Belgium	88.8	66.6	64.8	17.4	15.9	-8.6	-2.7
Australia	80.9	76.7	79.8	20.9	---	---	+4.0
Netherlands	17.8	18.5	19.4	5.3	4.6	-13.2	+4.9
Total	1,798.0	1,742.2	1,853.7	487.4	[2]439.6	[2]-5.8	+6.4

[1] Consumption on woolen and worsted system only. [2] Excludes Australia.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Bureau of the Census.

Wool Textile Output Turning Around

Production of wool textiles in major manufacturing countries, which picked up during 1972, continued to expand during the first half of 1973. However, the rate of gain slowed in recent months. And with currently reduced supplies and high prices, the outlook is for some decrease in output during the balance of the year. So wool textile production may not match the 1972 record.

During January-June 1973, worsted yarn production increased 5%, woolen yarn output rose 9%, and woven fabric production increased 1%. In contrast, output of tops declined 6% from a year earlier.

Japan and Italy boosted their output of wool textiles in early 1973. However, mill activity dropped off substantially in Belgium, Australia, and the Netherlands. Mixed trends were reported in the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, and the United States—more output of yarn and fabric, but less top production (table 26).

Southern Hemisphere Raw Wool Exports Smaller

Exports of raw wool from the 5 chief producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere declined about 6% during the 1972/73 season to the lowest level since 1966/67. Shipments tailed off sharply during the final months of the season, reflecting a reduction in the quantity of wool available to the trade and the tendency to sell earlier during the 1972/73 season to benefit from high auction prices. Supplies suffered from generally smaller 1972/73 clip availabilities as well as nearly exhausted wool marketing authority stockpiles, most of which had been depleted during the 1971/72 season.

Prospects are for raw wool exports to decline further this season. Stocks in the 5 chief producing countries are extremely small and little or no recovery is expected in wool production from reduced 1972/73 levels. Also, currently high prices for wool are causing mill demand to ease in the chief consuming countries.

Reduced supplies were major factors in smaller 1972/73 exports of wool from Australia (down 4%), New Zealand (down 8%), and South Africa (down 27%). Uruguayan shipments were again restricted by the government which resulted in smaller exports of raw wool. In contrast, larger production in Argentina helped its exports to gain (table 15).

Table 15.—Exports of wool from major surplus-producing countries, actual weight[1]

Exporting country	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Australia:			
June	150	88	81
July-June	1,507	1,612	1,548
New Zealand:			
June	55	68	([2])
July-June	649	696	643
South Africa:			
June	16	27	([2])
July-June	169	244	179
Argentina:			
October-August	188	159	176
October-September	195	163	([2])
Uruguay:			
October-February	50	51	43
October-September	104	61	([2])

[1] Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

World Man-made Fiber Output Up Again

In response to increasing total fiber demand, world production of man-made fiber, excluding textile glass, increased a tenth in 1972 to a record 22.9 billion pounds. And with even greater man-made fiber production capacity this year, despite shortages of petrochemical and other inputs, natural fibers have faced increased competition.

Strong fiber demand is particularly evident in the United States. To help satisfy this demand, U.S. man-made fiber production jumped nearly a fifth in 1972, due entirely to larger output of the non-cellulosic fibers.

Man-made fiber production also was larger in foreign countries. Output in 1972 increased 6% in the Foreign Free World and 10% in Communist nations. As in the United States, larger non-cellulosic production accounted for virtually all the gain.

Worldwide, non-cellulosic output increased 14% in 1972 and its share of total man-made fiber production rose 2 percentage points to 66%. Output of rayon and acetate increased 3%. But these fibers, along with natural fibers, are accounting for a smaller share of the total fiber market (table 27).

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

Tight supplies, high prices, and reduced disappearance highlight the mohair situation. Current supplies reflect both reduced stocks and a disappointing 1973 clip. Production may total no more than 1972's small clip of about 10½ million pounds, grease basis. Although Texas producers increased their goat herds early this year in response to improved price prospects, freezing temperatures killed large numbers of newly shorn goats this spring, and mohair production suffered.

Prices for mohair continued to strengthen during 1973, reaching about $2,40 per pound in October. However, prices have eased in recent weeks with prices as low as $1.60 reported for fall adult hair in Texas. But fall kid hair is holding firm at near $2.62, primarily reflecting the extremely small kid crop. For all of 1974, mohair prices will probably average close to $2.00, up from 81.4 cents last year and the Government support price of 80.2 cents a pound.

Prices likely will average relatively strong next year, although somewhat below the 1973 level. So with good price prospects, production should increase in the United States. But reduced stocks will severely limit supplies, and demand for U.S. mohair may weaken in both domestic and foreign markets.

U.S. commercial stocks of mohair on January 1, 1973, totaled about 8 million pounds, grease basis. This was down from 13 million a year earlier. With disappearance this year well in excess of production, January 1, 1974, stocks will again be down sharply.

Exports of domestic mohair during January-September 1973 amounted to 8 million pounds, clean content, 44% below a year earlier, as higher prices hurt shipments (table 20). Exports will likely total 10 to 11 million pounds this year, down from 1972's record 19 million.

Domestic mill use of mohair during 1973 may decline slightly from last year's 5 million pounds on the woolen system. Limited supplies and higher prices during the first 9 months of 1973 dropped consumption 12% below the year-earlier period.

OUTLOOK CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER 17-19, 1973

The National Agricultural Outlook Conference has been set for December 17 through 19, 1973, at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. This year's Conference is about 2 months earlier than usual to give farmers and farm suppliers more time to plan for 1974 food and fiber production.

The 1974 outlook for U.S. agriculture and the general economy will receive particular attention at the Conference. The outlook for farm inputs such as fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and farm equipment will be stressed. Sessions on the 1974 outlook for major commodities will make up an important part of the Conference as usual. The Conference is sponsored by USDA's Economic Research Service, Extension Service, and Agricultural Research Service.

Table 16.—Selected measures of economic activity and wool prices

Item	1972				1973			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	Billion dollars							
Personal income payments, annual rate[1]	935.2	944.4	951.3	967.0	1,035.6	1,047.3	1,057.2	---
	Million dollars							
Retail apparel sales, monthly rate[1]	1,801	1,813	1,836	1,947	2,047	---	---	---
	1967=100							
BLS wholesale price index								
All commodities	119.7	119.9	120.2	120.0	134.9	142.7	140.2	139.5
Textile products and apparel	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.8	124.2	125.2	126.8	128.5
Wool products	100.0	101.1	102.5	106.6	132.1	134.9	133.7	130.2
Wool broadwoven fabrics	101.2	102.1	102.6	103.6	116.0	119.2	120.2	118.0
	Cents per pound							
Wool prices:								
Grease basis:								
Average price received by farmers	39.2	38.4	35.8	50.9	83.8	85.8	80.8	83.5
Wool Act incentive price	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
Parity price (effective following month)	106.0	106.0	107.0	108.0	120.0	124.0	123.0	124.0
Clean basis, Boston:								
Domestic								
Graded territory shorn wool								
Fine good French combing and staple	127.0	127.5	135.0	145.5	260.0	275.0	275.0	263.0
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	116.2	117.5	123.8	136.2	220.0	245.0	245.0	242.0
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	105.6	107.5	108.8	118.8	166.2	180.0	168.8	153.0
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	100.6	102.5	106.4	116.9	165.0	170.0	158.8	149.0
Low 1/4 blood	92.5	92.5	95.0	108.8	155.0	160.0	156.2	149.0
Graded fleece shorn wool								
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	112.5	112.5	116.3	132.5	215.0	240.0	240.0	237.0
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	102.5	102.5	104.3	116.5	165.0	170.0	151.2	142.0
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	97.5	97.5	100.0	115.0	160.0	162.5	145.6	140.0
Low 1/4 blood	92.5	92.5	95.0	108.8	150.0	155.0	140.0	135.0
Original bag Texas shorn wool								
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	127.5	127.5	130.0	142.5	260.0	275.0	275.0	271.0
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	112.5	112.5	113.8	125.0	200.0	215.0	215.0	215.0
Fine fall (3/4 in. and over)	---	---	---	---	---	---	193.0	193.0
Scoured pulled wool								
64's, 70's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
60's, 64's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
60's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	102.5	103.5	110.0	117.5	---	---	---	---
58's, 60's, 2 in. and longer	102.5	103.5	110.0	125.0	---	---	---	---
56's, 58's, 2 in. and longer	105.0	106.5	113.8	123.8	---	---	---	---
56's, 2 in. and longer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
50's, 56's, 2 in. and longer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
44's, 50's, 4 in. and longer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Foreign, excluding duty:								
Australian, 64's, warp and 1/2 warp	123.0	128.9	150.0	167.2	321.5	321.0	294.2	274.1
Australian, 64's, combing	117.1	126.9	148.0	165.3	311.5	315.5	288.5	269.8
Montevideo, 0's, (58's, 60's)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Seasonally adjusted.

Table 17.—Raw wool: U.S. mill consumption and imports

Item	Unit	1972				1973				Latest data as percent of a year earlier
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	
Mill consumption, scoured basis[1]										
Average weekly rate during month[2]										
Apparel wool[3]	1,000									
60's and finer	pounds	1,642	1,282	1,803	1,465	1,209	921	1,099	1,019	70
Coarser than 60's	do.	1,453	972	1,336	1,250	1,210	826	1,055	990	79
Total apparel wool	do.	3,095	2,254	3,139	2,715	2,419	1,747	2,154	2,009	74
Carpet wool[4]	do.	1,469	1,049	1,462	1,452	874	583	728	730	50
Total apparel and carpet	do.	4,564	3,303	4,601	4,167	3,293	2,330	2,882	2,739	66
Monthly aggregates[2]										
Apparel wool[3]	Million									
60's and finer	pounds	8.2	5.1	7.2	7.3	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.1	56
Coarser than 60's	do.	7.3	3.9	5.3	6.3	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.0	63
Total apparel wool	do.	15.5	9.0	12.6	13.6	9.7	8.7	8.6	8.0	59
Carpet wool[4]	do.	7.3	4.2	5.8	7.3	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	32
Total apparel and carpet	do.	22.8	13.2	18.4	20.9	13.2	11.6	11.5	10.3	49
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool[3]	Million									
By grade	pounds									
60's and finer	do.	37.6	42.7	49.9	57.3	30.2	34.8	39.2	43.3	76
Coarser than 60's	do.	36.8	40.7	46.0	52.3	32.7	36.8	41.0	45.0	86
By system										
Woolen	do.	27.1	30.5	34.6	39.0	23.6	26.8	29.7	32.4	83
Worsted	do.	47.3	52.9	61.4	70.5	39.3	44.8	50.5	55.9	79
Total apparel wool	do.	74.4	83.4	96.0	109.5	62.9	71.6	80.2	88.3	81
Carpet wool[4]	do.	42.1	46.3	52.2	59.4	27.3	30.2	33.1	35.4	60
Total apparel and carpet	do.	116.5	129.7	148.2	168.9	90.2	101.8	113.3	123.7	73
Imports for consumption, clean content										
Monthly aggregates										
Dutiable wool	1,000									
60's and finer	pounds	1,579	1,609	2,509	1,268	1,039	720	880	298	24
50's up to 60's	do.	191	117	89	117	179	47	58	79	68
44's up to 50's	do.	46	103	114	109	15	64	56	84	77
40's and coarser	do.	159	122	159	98	246	15	177	157	160
Total dutiable wool	do.	1,975	1,951	2,870	1,592	1,480	847	1,170	618	39
Duty-free wool										
46's	do.	380	637	214	265	52	61	56	48	18
44's	do.	1,121	1,890	1,625	1,029	519	1,094	808	628	61
40's and coarser	do.	2,136	4,938	5,217	2,225	4,556	2,775	2,396	1,311	59
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	711	492	794	1,098	144	816	240	148	13
Total duty-free wool	do.	4,348	7,957	7,850	4,617	5,271	4,746	3,500	2,135	46
Total free and dutiable	do.	6,323	9,908	10,721	6,209	6,750	5,594	4,670	2,753	44
Accumulated since January 1										
Dutiable wool	Million									
60's and finer	pounds	10.7	12.3	14.8	16.1	11.1	11.8	12.7	13.0	81
50's up to 60's	do.	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	118
44's up to 50's	do.	.5	.6	.7	.8	.4	.5	.5	.6	75
40's and coarser	do.	.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	150
Total dutiable wool	do.	12.9	14.8	17.7	19.3	14.1	14.9	16.1	16.7	87
Duty-free wool										
46's	do.	1.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	.6	.6	.7	.7	23
44's	do.	9.4	11.3	12.9	13.9	3.6	4.7	5.5	6.2	45
40's and coarser	do.	23.8	28.8	34.0	36.2	17.7	20.4	22.8	24.2	67
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	3.6	4.1	4.9	6.0	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	77
Total duty-free wool	do.	38.7	46.7	54.5	59.1	25.2	30.0	33.5	35.6	60
Total free and dutiable	do.	51.6	61.5	72.2	78.4	39.3	44.9	49.5	52.3	67

[1] On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products. [2] Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. [3] Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool. [4] Duty-free foreign wool.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.—Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers in woolen and worsted mills, United States

Fiber and year	Worsted system		Woolen system				Total fibers consumed	
			For yarns, except carpet and rug		For carpet and rug yarns			
	1,000 pounds	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep								
1969	139,216	50.9	79,819	28.1	93,758	34.0	312,793	37.5
1970	110,650	53.0	53,002	22.0	76,609	31.8	240,261	34.8
1971	75,791	55.1	40,519	19.5	75,151	29.5	191,461	31.9
1972	92,006	55.6	50,227	22.9	76,368	28.9	218,601	33.7
1972 January-September	70,544	56.4	38,997	23.5	59,449	30.7	168,990	34.8
1973[2] January-September	55,880	47.4	32,364	19.0	35,409	17.9	123,653	25.4
Man-made fibers								
1969	125,749	46.0	109,186	38.4	175,922	63.8	410,857	49.3
1970	92,793	44.4	110,891	46.0	160,400	66.5	364,084	52.7
1971	58,720	42.6	103,468	50.0	176,623	69.3	338,811	56.5
1972	71,087	42.9	103,722	47.3	184,218	69.9	359,027	55.4
1972 January-September	52,669	42.1	77,661	46.8	132,096	68.1	262,426	54.1
1973[2] January-September	60,776	51.6	90,754	53.2	161,090	81.4	312,620	64.3
Other fibers[1]								
1969	8,453	3.1	95,097	33.5	6,138	2.2	109,688	13.2
1970	5,433	2.6	77,078	32.0	4,135	1.7	86,646	12.5
1971	3,217	2.3	63,479	30.5	3,049	1.2	69,745	11.6
1972	2,473	1.5	65,309	29.8	3,082	1.2	70,864	10.9
1972 January-September	1,957	1.5	49,221	29.7	2,437	1.2	53,615	11.1
1973[2] January-September	1,176	1.0	47,505	27.8	1,468	.7	50,149	10.3
Total fibers consumed								
1969	273,418	100.0	284,102	100.0	275,818	100.0	833,338	100.0
1970	208,876	100.0	240,971	100.0	241,144	100.0	690,991	100.0
1971	137,728	100.0	207,466	100.0	254,823	100.0	600,017	100.0
1972	165,566	100.0	219,258	100.0	263,668	100.0	648,492	100.0
1972 January-September	125,170	100.0	165,879	100.0	193,982	100.0	485,031	100.0
1973[2] January-September	117,832	100.0	170,623	100.0	197,967	100.0	486,422	100.0

[1] Includes noils, reprocessed and reused wool, mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty hair fibers as well as cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers. [2] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.—Average weekly rate of consumption on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, for raw wool, United States, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation

Month	1972		1973		1972		1973		1972		1973	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
	Raw wool				Apparel wool				Carpet wool			
January	4,281	4,115	3,693	3,575	2,379	2,324	2,518	2,469	1,902	1,791	1,175	1,106
February	4,397	4,242	3,752	3,614	2,601	2,497	2,484	2,382	1,796	1,745	1,268	1,232
March	4,454	4,332	3,434	3,328	2,927	2,796	2,392	2,280	1,527	1,536	1,042	1,048
April	4,471	4,311	3,185	3,062	2,950	2,765	2,187	2,048	1,521	1,546	998	1,014
May	4,715	4,474	3,452	3,255	3,141	2,897	2,537	2,338	1,574	1,577	915	917
June	4,564	4,346	3,293	3,122	3,095	2,862	2,419	2,239	1,469	1,484	874	883
July	3,303	3,870	2,330	2,706	2,254	2,530	1,747	1,961	1,049	1,340	583	745
August	4,601	4,401	2,882	2,857	3,139	3,001	2,154	2,187	1,462	1,400	728	670
September	4,167	4,265	2,739	2,629	2,715	2,871	2,009	2,108	1,452	1,394	730	521
October	4,236	4,194			2,737	2,853			1,499	1,341		
November	3,798	3,946			2,507	2,678			1,291	1,268		
December	3,420	3,823			2,302	2,627			1,118	1,196		
	Man-made fibers				Other fibers				Total fibers			
January	6,886	6,859	7,761	7,730	1,450	1,434	1,243	1,229	12,617	12,408	12,697	12,534
February	6,442	6,429	8,327	8,310	1,502	1,388	1,416	1,309	12,341	12,059	13,495	13,233
March	6,550	6,226	8,387	7,972	1,486	1,365	1,440	1,322	12,490	11,923	13,261	12,622
April	6,829	6,795	8,041	8,001	1,433	1,278	1,395	1,244	12,733	12,384	12,621	12,307
May	7,038	6,907	8,699	8,537	1,428	1,313	1,342	1,234	13,181	12,694	13,493	13,026
June	6,926	6,647	8,476	8,134	1,358	1,312	1,371	1,325	12,848	12,305	13,140	12,581
July	5,698	6,865	6,391	7,700	1,079	1,292	989	1,184	10,080	12,027	9,710	11,590
August	7,333	6,919	8,361	7,749	1,398	1,379	1,175	1,177	13,332	12,699	12,420	11,783
September	6,829	6,630	8,163	8,122	1,247	1,339	1,158	1,269	12,243	12,234	11,909	12,020
October	7,845	7,291			1,400	1,457			13,481	12,942		
November	7,522	7,530			1,288	1,396			12,608	12,872		
December	6,902	7,861			1,302	1,434			11,624	13,118		

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.—U.S. exports: Raw wool and mohair, clean content, and tops of wool and other animal fibers, selected countries

Country	1971	1972	1972				1973			Jan.-Sept.	
			Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	1972	1973
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
						Mohair					
United Kingdom	9,204	15,354	6,167	3,821	1,926	3,440	2,889	2,258	1,506	11,914	6,653
Italy	410	1,344	607	108	176	453	180	112	25	891	317
West Germany	383	629	226	126	48	229	64	---	---	400	64
France	561	596	122	110	78	286	242	64	8	310	314
Japan	223	318	123	52	54	89	235	144	96	229	475
Switzerland	760	191	191	---	---	---	40	113	9	191	162
Spain	194	105	53	18	26	9	2	---	5	97	7
Canada	84	98	15	7	---	76	5	---	---	22	5
Mexico	82	90	---	57	16	17	---	10	---	73	10
Netherlands	28	61	54	---	7	---	---	---	---	61	---
Belgium	181	43	19	24	---	---	---	---	2	43	2
Other	89	17	---	17	---	---	---	3	26	17	29
Total	12,199	18,846	7,576	4,340	2,331	4,599	3,657	2,704	1,677	14,247	8,038
						Wool					
United Kingdom	1,180	4,664	1,522	1,864	1,162	117	56	71	425	4,548	552
West Germany	3,911	2,279	1,556	475	225	22	25	---	47	2,256	72
Belgium	39	1,787	1,236	218	304	30	---	101	630	1,758	731
France	528	1,704	599	475	630	---	---	---	---	1,704	---
Switzerland	25	309	52	213	44	---	107	221	195	309	523
Canada	65	192	159	23	---	10	---	2	8	182	10
Netherlands	96	129	---	31	97	---	---	1	---	128	1
Italy	10	54	54	---	---	---	2	10	---	54	12
Spain	---	34	---	---	---	34	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	24	31	1	---	29	1	1	1	17	30	19
Other	440	41	12	21	2	7	68	406	364	35	838
Total	6,318	11,224	5,191	3,320	2,493	220	259	813	1,686	11,004	2,758
						Tops					
Japan	537	11,319	3,689	2,912	3,577	1,140	1,778	2,611	1,821	10,178	6,210
West Germany	2,627	6,339	1,102	1,566	1,793	1,878	1,206	1,376	1,929	4,461	4,511
Canada	321	2,120	397	777	418	527	513	638	606	1,592	1,757
Hong Kong	87	1,566	166	541	476	383	692	176	192	1,183	1,060
United Kingdom	294	1,006	271	210	486	40	---	45	800	967	845
France	331	884	540	265	64	16	119	---	405	869	524
Belgium	---	572	36	219	141	176	---	71	387	396	458
Italy	561	318	66	86	89	77	71	34	386	241	491
Greece	---	266	82	54	96	33	---	---	---	232	---
China (Taiwan)	37	260	42	21	154	43	247	276	77	217	600
Netherlands	---	252	40	---	43	169	78	173	221	83	472
Switzerland	---	159	---	82	---	77	192	151	153	82	496
Other	52	210	109	23	67	12	126	217	349	198	692
Total	4,847	25,271	6,540	6,756	7,404	4,571	5,022	5,768	7,326	20,699	18,116

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.—Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content

Fabrics and mixtures	1971	1972	1972									1973								
			Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
Wool																				
100 percent wool fabric	1,691	6,292	342	559	411	365	405	1,412	739	653		1,646	700	1,391	307	263	291	106	140	98
Wool and man-made fiber mixtures																				
50 percent or more wool	0	15	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 50 percent wool	320	1,057	82	50	55	80	0	258	137	122		160	128	46	40	0	0	1	0	0
Wool and other fiber mixtures	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0		0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Total	2,011	7,380	425	609	466	445	416	1,686	876	775		1,806	828	1,443	347	269	291	107	140	98
Cotton																				
100 percent cotton fabric	5,909	14,173	835	1,201	836	1,023	606	3,608	2,045	1,200		2,429	1,630	1,175	1,373	1,388	794	418	749	537
Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures																				
50 percent or more cotton	985	3,967	343	269	485	347	341	1,006	583	369		562	616	405	521	240	92	114	80	51
Less than 50 percent cotton	150	251	31	17	0	4	4	17	38	12		23	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton and other fiber mixtures	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0		0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	7,045	18,406	1,209	1,487	1,321	1,374	951	4,646	2,666	1,581		3,014	2,249	1,582	1,898	1,630	886	532	829	588
Man-made																				
Cellulosic																				
Filament yarn	0	654	87	69	147	38	56	158	32	0		7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staple fiber	1	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0		6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	663	87	69	149	38	56	158	39	0		13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Noncellulosic																				
Filament yarn	398	861	73	43	62	39	56	255	71	103		182	224	341	257	224	160	136	43	43
Staple fiber	2,114	4,267	271	298	219	374	314	1,062	667	501		668	682	393	418	221	84	116	74	46
Total	2,512	5,128	344	341	281	413	370	1,317	738	604		850	906	734	675	445	244	252	117	89
Total man-made																				
Filament yarn	398	1,515	160	112	209	77	112	413	103	103		189	224	341	257	224	160	136	43	43
Staple fiber	2,115	4,276	271	298	221	374	314	1,062	674	501		674	682	393	418	221	84	116	74	46
Total	2,513	5,791	431	410	430	451	426	1,475	777	604		863	906	734	675	445	244	252	117	89
Glass	43	51	5	10	0	0	8	18	5	1		3	1	2	0	0	1	7	2	6
Total all fibers	11,612	31,628	2,070	2,516	2,217	2,270	1,801	7,827	4,324	2,961		5,686	3,984	3,761	2,920	2,344	1,422	898	1,088	781

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 22.—Fabric deliveries, to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric

Fiber and fabric	1971	1972	1972									1973								
			Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1,000 square yards	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*
Wool																				
Blanketing	1,225	4,217	277	281	268	276	348	1,072	682	489	721	443	1,127	198	109	203	78	109	46	
Flannel	526	328	15	3	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Frieze	0	344	-76	90	50	79	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gabardine	338	1,236	81	140	111	38	0	152	51	142	859	134	228	23	0	0	0	0	0	
Kersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Melton	217	765	127	111	25	2	38	0	39	78	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Serge	0	670	9	0	0	0	0	511	87	63	654	303	300	183	307	165	54	65	109	
Tropical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	33	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	9	0	0	0	
Total	2,367	7,593	435	625	461	395	424	1,743	859	772	2,297	880	1,655	414	416	377	132	174	155	
Mixed fiber																				
Cotton and wool	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	16	0	14	0	0	0	0	
Cotton and cellulosic	-7	4,224	594	481	869	265	911	911	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotton and noncellulosic	5,142	13,762	577	650	627	1,474	854	3,726	2,848	2,155	2,901	3,104	2,270	2,483	1,660	596	707	541	357	
Cotton and glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotton and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wool and noncellulosic	1,765	5,755	466	284	304	447	6	1,330	701	666	877	727	261	227	0	0	15	0	0	
Wool and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotton, wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotton, wool and noncellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cellulosic and noncellulosic	18	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	6,918	23,834	1,637	1,415	1,816	2,186	1,249	6,044	3,801	2,821	3,778	3,831	2,547	2,710	1,674	596	722	541	357	
Cotton																				
Total	10,194	27,707	1,924	2,543	1,941	2,131	903	5,839	3,418	1,947	4,062	2,737	2,164	2,457	2,464	1,369	765	1,221	865	
Man-made																				
Cellulosic																				
Total	2	220	7	3	97	0	1	109	0	1	25	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Noncellulosic																				
Total	2,901	3,583	259	523	239	283	539	998	68	140	166	247	448	268	281	248	226	74	62	
Glass	96	107	14	20	3	0	13	27	12	3	12	4	2	0	1	1	12	5	15	
Total man-made	2,999	3,910	280	546	339	283	553	1,134	80	144	203	252	450	268	283	249	239	79	77	
Total all fibers	22,478	63,044	4,276	5,129	4,557	4,995	3,129	14,760	8,158	5,684	10,340	7,700	6,816	5,849	4,837	2,591	1,858	2,015	1,454	

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 23.—U.S. production of woolen and worsted woven goods[1]

Fabric	1971	1972	1972			1973		Change	
			Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Jan.-June 1973 to Jan.-June 1972	Apr.-June 1973 to Apr.-June 1972
	1,000 linear yards	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Woolen and worsted woven fabrics (except felt)	113,290	101,801	27,680	22,219	26,618	29,679	29,814	+12.3	+7.7
Apparel fabrics	108,851	95,841	26,243	20,733	25,064	28,481	28,395	+13.7	+8.2
Government orders	670	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	---	---
Other than Government orders	108,181	95,841	26,243	20,733	25,064	28,481	28,395	+13.7	+8.2
Men's and boy's clothing	47,570	33,499	9,359	7,182	7,973	10,318	9,566	+8.4	+2.2
Less than 9 oz.	5,135	1,650	382	358	93	181	192	-68.9	-49.7
Worsted	4,948	1,549	337	326	93	181	192	-67.0	-43.0
Woolen	187	101	45	32	---	---	---	---	---
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	31,816	20,975	5,556	4,382	5,424	7,252	6,931	+27.0	+24.8
Worsted	21,263	11,497	3,449	2,362	1,966	3,759	3,233	-2.5	-6.3
Woolen	10,553	9,478	2,107	2,020	3,458	3,493	3,698	+79.8	+75.5
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	4,197	4,278	1,195	1,091	1,318	1,484	1,038	+34.9	-13.1
Worsted	2,531	3,266	944	918	948	1,140	703	+31.6	-25.5
Woolen	1,666	1,012	251	173	370	344	335	+44.8	+33.5
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	5,069	5,370	1,919	1,050	828	988	1,004	-43.0	-47.7
Worsted	439	630	173	172	161	248	187	+46.5	+8.1
Woolen	4,630	4,740	1,746	878	667	740	817	-51.3	-53.2
20 oz. up to 26 oz.	1,173	1,044	262	245	256	347	348	+28.0	+32.8
26 oz. and over	117	182	45	56	54	66	53	+65.3	+17.8
Women's and children's clothing	60,674	62,342	16,884	13,551	17,091	18,163	18,829	+16.7	+11.5
Less than 9 oz.	3,152	3,362	843	754	842	735	474	-31.5	-43.8
Worsted	949	570	152	177	47	48	42	-74.0	-72.4
Woolen	2,203	2,792	691	577	795	687	432	-21.2	-37.5
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	19,789	18,617	4,373	4,130	6,816	8,013	8,583	+116.4	+96.3
Worsted	353	718	173	256	147	79	75	-51.1	-56.7
Woolen	19,436	17,899	4,200	3,874	6,669	7,934	8,508	+123.5	+102.6
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	1,772	3,265	1,283	813	498	975	1,226	+12.6	-4.4
Worsted	292	571	202	199	93	228	234	+65.6	+15.8
Woolen	1,480	2,694	1,081	614	405	747	992	+3.8	-8.2
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	12,554	13,232	3,949	2,956	3,020	3,233	3,779	-3.4	-4.3
Worsted	1,685	1,873	495	435	593	615	604	+44.3	+22.0
Woolen	10,869	11,359	3,454	2,521	2,427	2,618	3,175	-9.6	-8.1
20 oz. and over	23,407	23,866	6,436	4,898	5,915	5,207	4,767	-23.6	-25.9
Nonapparel fabrics	4,439	5,960	1,437	1,486	1,554	1,198	1,419	-10.4	-1.3
Blanketing	3,276	3,950	975	993	961	597	488	-45.6	-50.0
Other	1,163	2,010	462	493	593	601	931	+65.8	+101.5
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*		
Woven felts	7,510	7,698	1,903	1,782	1,964	2,093	2,012	+3.9	+5.7
Paper makers	5,775	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	---	---
All others	1,735	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	---	---

[1] Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent, other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch width or equivalent 54 inch width. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.—Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics[2]	Wool blankets[3]	Wearing apparel	
					Knit	Other than knit[4]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1968	6,622	10,850	32,696	874	32,845	8,513
1969	4,496	8,602	29,197	1,012	30,601	10,872
1970	4,406	8,092	23,943	1,004	25,207	12,917
1971	2,752	7,665	11,720	679	21,323	9,895
1972	425	6,312	8,765	707	19,998	11,247
1973[8]						
January	82	428	719	35	961	581
February	7	426	728	29	579	352
March	34	463	1,155	42	573	413
April	15	421	1,214	33	655	698
May	26	506	1,427	16	882	600
June	10	582	1,221	25	1,357	802
July	54	472	1,324	29	1,906	1,325
August	22	446	1,303	45	2,433	2,009
September	37	325	1,091	24	1,701	1,510
January-September						
1968	4,860	8,296	26,190	607	24,287	5,940
1969	3,384	6,697	23,986	739	22,482	7,547
1970	3,647	6,001	20,455	785	18,385	9,342
1971	2,651	6,226	10,117	565	14,753	6,797
1972	353	4,623	7,063	479	13,591	7,805
1973[8]	287	4,069	10,182	278	11,047	8,290

Year and month	Other manufactures[5]	Subtotal	Noils	Wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1968	2,549	94,949	27,011	14,669	9,338	145,967
1969	2,235	87,015	22,881	10,633	9,141	129,670
1970	2,563	78,132	20,026	10,619	7,783	116,560
1971	3,039	57,073	15,489	7,987	9,156	89,705
1972	3,272	50,726	21,773	10,589	12,289	95,377
1973[8]						
January	80	2,886	1,888	1,054	1,163	6,991
February	89	2,210	1,518	962	679	5,369
March	129	2,809	1,617	1,084	1,216	6,726
April	174	3,210	1,488	754	1,126	6,578
May	99	3,556	1,202	1,082	1,350	7,190
June	363	4,360	1,198	756	1,228	7,542
July	332	5,442	1,454	549	1,219	8,664
August	290	6,548	2,006	1,296	1,349	11,199
September	211	4,899	1,019	904	811	7,633
January-September						
1968	2,153	72,333	21,354	11,147	7,140	111,974
1969	1,898	66,733	17,531	8,742	6,733	99,739
1970	1,834	60,449	17,140	9,024	5,743	92,356
1971	2,036	43,145	13,528	7,217	7,430	71,320
1972	2,748	36,662	16,428	8,054	8,720	69,864
1973[8]	1,767	35,920	13,390	8,441	10,141	67,892

See footnotes end of table 25.

Table 25.—Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel	
					Knit	Other than knit
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1968	461	367	496	207	472	573
1969	538	594	395	188	303	716
1970	804	297	403	164	305	688
1971	5,109	305	469	157	306	649
1972	25,548	563	599	88	434	917
1973[8]						
January	1,806	43	67	6	24	67
February	1,135	16	65	6	27	124
March	2,106	67	71	4	40	101
April	1,133	33	89	4	20	79
May	2,540	42	77	4	47	91
June	2,132	32	125	8	94	89
July	2,392	31	81	16	81	116
August	2,656	41	122	28	93	122
September	2,285	8	106	12	94	147
January-September						
1968	277	271	394	168	382	326
1969	437	468	294	137	199	524
1970	655	161	288	126	224	499
1971	2,380	236	307	71	235	481
1972	20,815	361	332	68	266	599
1973[8]	18,185	313	803	88	520	936

Year and month	Other manufactures[7]	Felts	Subtotal	Noils and wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1968	961	1,349	4,886	3,635	818	9,339
1969	921	548	4,203	3,686	1,004	8,893
1970	769	650	4,080	2,484	860	7,424
1971	798	432	8,225	2,616	1,205	12,046
1972	910	455	29,514	2,753	1,065	33,332
1973[8]						
January	57	79	2,149	178	140	2,467
February	185	12	1,570	104	144	1,818
March	76	19	2,484	386	201	3,071
April	61	32	1,451	256	160	1,867
May	84	52	2,937	329	157	3,423
June	72	41	2,593	275	222	3,090
July	115	30	2,862	74	136	3,072
August	56	20	3,138	33	166	3,337
September	78	66	2,796	322	93	3,211
January-September						
1968	664	1,207	3,689	2,709	567	6,965
1969	747	375	3,181	3,069	641	6,891
1970	610	489	3,052	1,905	677	5,634
1971	602	343	4,655	2,128	1,063	7,846
1972	690	331	23,462	1,832	689	25,983
1973[8]	784	351	21,980	1,957	1,419	25,356

[1] Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. [2] Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. [3] Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. [4] Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. [5] Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. [6] Not including rags. [7] Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c. [8] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 26.—Production of wool and hair tops, worsted and woolen yarn, and wool woven fabrics, selected countries

Country	Year		1972				1973		Change	
	1971	1972	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Jan.-June 1973 to Jan.-June 1972	Apr.-June 1973 to Apr.-June 1972
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
					Tops					
United Kingdom	145.9	165.6	41.0	42.8	39.7	41.9	43.7	36.4	-4.4	-15.0
France	243.2	245.4	69.9	68.3	48.1	59.1	60.0	54.9	-16.9	-19.6
Japan	306.2	324.7	76.9	81.6	82.0	84.2	87.3	89.3	+11.4	+9.4
Italy	119.3	143.3	35.5	35.7	31.5	40.6	40.1	33.1	+2.8	-7.3
United States	72.3	85.8	20.1	24.0	21.6	20.1	18.5	17.2	-19.1	-28.3
West Germany	108.9	120.4	30.6	30.4	30.6	28.7	23.6	24.0	-22.0	-21.0
Belgium	37.5	35.3	9.7	9.3	7.1	9.0	8.6	8.4	-10.5	-9.7
Australia	43.9	50.5	10.4	12.8	10.8	12.6	11.7	12.3	+3.5	-3.9
Uruguay	31.3	28.4	7.3	9.0	7.1	5.1	7.3	---	---	---
Total	1,108.7	1,199.1	301.4	314.4	278.5	301.3	300.9	275.6	-6.4	-12.3
					Worsted yarn					
United Kingdom	195.1	206.8	51.4	51.8	48.5	55.3	54.9	49.6	+1.3	-4.3
Italy	240.7	290.1	73.6	72.3	62.4	81.9	89.3	88.2	+21.7	+22.0
France	239.6	244.1	66.4	65.9	45.4	66.1	66.4	67.5	+1.2	+2.4
West Germany	199.1	220.7	54.9	56.9	49.4	56.9	57.3	59.5	+4.5	+4.6
Japan	292.8	324.5	75.6	81.1	82.9	84.7	81.8	84.0	+5.8	+3.6
Belgium	138.9	129.2	36.8	33.5	26.5	31.3	32.2	30.9	-10.2	-7.7
Netherlands	20.3	18.5	5.3	4.9	3.7	4.6	4.0	3.7	-24.5	-24.5
Australia	19.4	20.3	4.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.2	4.0	-13.7	-24.5
Total	1,345.9	1,454.2	368.2	371.7	324.3	386.1	390.1	387.4	+5.1	+4.2
					Woolen yarn					
United Kingdom	300.5	301.8	74.3	78.0	68.6	81.1	84.9	77.4	+6.6	-.8
Italy	302.3	325.6	84.2	81.8	71.0	88.6	97.7	94.8	+16.0	+15.9
France	95.0	97.9	26.2	27.1	18.5	26.0	26.7	27.1	+.9	---
West Germany	104.5	101.2	26.2	26.5	21.8	26.7	29.5	30.9	+14.6	+16.6
Japan	102.5	108.7	25.4	28.0	27.1	28.4	27.1	30.4	+7.7	+8.6
Belgium	60.0	67.2	17.2	17.9	13.7	18.3	17.0	18.3	+.6	+2.2
Netherlands	28.0	28.7	7.5	7.9	6.2	7.1	7.5	7.5	-2.6	-5.1
Australia	42.3	42.5	8.6	11.5	12.6	9.9	8.4	11.5	-1.0	---
Total	1,035.1	1,073.6	269.6	278.7	239.5	286.1	298.8	297.9	+8.8	+6.9
					Woven fabrics					
	Million square yards	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*		
United States	183.6	165.3	41.6	45.0	37.2	43.4	46.0	43.7	+3.6	-2.9
United Kingdom	245.8	243.3	58.0	59.3	59.6	66.4	67.6	64.1	+12.3	+8.1
Japan	507.0	572.4	155.2	146.0	165.2	164.0	141.7	147.2	-4.1	+.8
France	203.4	222.3	57.6	59.6	42.6	62.6	60.8	61.8	+4.6	+3.7
West Germany	152.4	163.3	39.6	42.8	37.4	43.3	41.5	44.3	+4.1	+3.5
Netherlands	51.5	50.1	12.8	13.4	10.3	13.2	11.8	11.2	-12.2	-16.4
Australia	26.2	26.7	5.9	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.2	-3.1	-10.1
Total	1,369.9	1,443.4	370.7	373.0	359.4	399.6	375.6	378.5	+1.4	+1.5
Belgium (Mil. lb.)	32.6	32.2	8.2	8.4	7.1	8.6	7.7	7.5	-8.4	-10.7
Italy (Mil. lb.)	249.1	273.8	69.0	68.1	61.1	75.4	80.9	80.5	+17.7	+18.2

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 27.—Man-made fibers: Production in the United States and foreign countries[1]

Calendar year	United States			Foreign countries		
				Free World		
	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1956	1,148	400	1,548	3,336	236	3,572
1957	1,139	516	1,655	3,468	334	3,802
1958	1,035	490	1,525	3,046	376	3,422
1959	1,167	645	1,812	3,368	557	3,925
1960	1,029	677	1,706	3,603	793	4,396
1961	1,095	751	1,846	3,617	970	4,587
1962	1,272	973	2,245	3,752	1,263	5,015
1963	1,349	1,156	2,505	4,042	1,605	5,647
1964	1,432	1,407	2,839	4,345	2,094	6,439
1965	1,527	1,780	3,307	4,270	2,442	6,712
1966	1,519	2,083	3,602	4,167	3,017	7,184
1967	1,388	2,353	3,741	4,126	3,524	7,650
1968	1,594	3,229	4,823	4,310	4,583	8,893
1969	1,576	3,528	5,104	4,370	5,525	9,895
1970	1,373	3,586	4,959	4,229	6,687	10,916
1971	1,392	4,293	5,685	4,160	7,985	12,145
1972	1,394	5,356	6,750	4,207	8,646	12,853

Calendar year	Foreign countries			World total		
	Communist Bloc					
	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1956	768	43	811	5,252	679	5,931
1957	841	51	892	5,448	901	6,349
1958	933	58	991	5,014	924	5,938
1959	1,002	68	1,070	5,537	1,270	6,807
1960	1,117	78	1,195	5,749	1,548	7,297
1961	1,218	110	1,328	5,930	1,831	7,761
1962	1,291	146	1,437	6,315	2,382	8,697
1963	1,353	181	1,534	6,744	2,942	9,686
1964	1,468	226	1,694	7,245	3,727	10,972
1965	1,562	302	1,864	7,359	4,524	11,883
1966	1,679	384	2,063	7,365	5,484	12,849
1967	1,792	464	2,256	7,306	6,341	13,647
1968	1,874	531	2,405	7,778	8,343	16,121
1969	1,891	658	2,549	7,837	9,711	17,548
1970	1,967	818	2,785	7,569	11,091	18,660
1971	2,036	979	3,015	7,588	13,257	20,845
1972	2,186	1,126	3,312	7,787	15,128	22,915

[1] Excludes textile glass fiber. [2] Totals were made before data were rounded.

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